earlier assumption ———— — the reaction of atomic hydrogen with ———— —— for liquid-
f H.O. in the reaction of atomic hydrogen with ——— ——— for liquid-

MAL'TSEV, A.N.; KOBOZEV, N.I.

Activity of Pt blacks prepared in the ultrasonic field from
H PtCl solutions of various concentrations. Zhur. fiz. khim.
38 no.2:439-441 F '64.   (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

DANCHEVSKAYA, M.N.; KOBOZEV, N.I.; PANKRUSHEV, Yu.A.

Catalysis by metal vapors. Part 3. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.2: 442-448 F '64.   (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

LI VEN' CHZHOU [Li Wen-chou]; MAL'TSEV, A.N.; KOBOZEV, N.I.

Activity of adsorption Pt-catalysts obtained in the ultrasonic
field. Vest. Mosk. un. Se:. 2:Khim. 19 no.1:39-42 Ja-F '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

ACC NR: AP6034150   SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/010/2361/2365

AUTHOR: Nekrasov, L. I.; Skorokhodov, I. I.; Kobozev, N. I.

ORG: Chemistry Department, Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov
(Khimicheskiy fakul'tet, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Physical chemistry of concentrated ozone. Formation of ozone from oxygen
in a glow discharge at low temperatures

TOPIC TAGS: ozone synthesis, concentrated ozone, glow discharge, elemental oxygen,
ozone formation kinetics, OXYGEN

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the formation of ozone from oxygen in a glow
discharge at 0.5 mm Hg and -196C. The generator was described in an earlier study
(N. I. Kobozev et al. Zh. fiz. khimii, 34, 1843, 1957). The generator was operated
on voltages ranging from 800 to 1200 v and a frequency of 50 cycles with a discharge
current of 0.15 amp. The flow velocity of oxygen varied from 0.1 to 4.0 l/hr. The
experiments were directed toward determining the place of ozone formation, and the
role of the discharge tube, connecting channel, trap, and presence of elemental
oxygen in the trap. It was shown that ozone is formed in the trap, and only in the
presence in the reaction zone of a cold surface and elemental oxygen. The glow
discharge is only the source of elemental oxygen. In other experiments, the

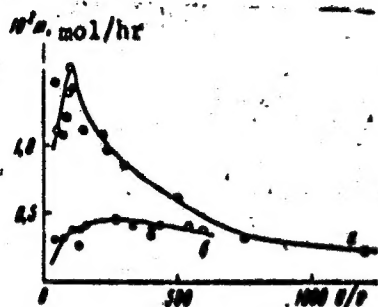Card 1/4   UDC: 541.14+541.13

ACC NR: AP6034150

Fig. 1. Dependence of the absolute yield in ozone on the U/V parameter (U, discharge power; V, flow velocity)

a — Inert; b — active surface of the connecting channel.
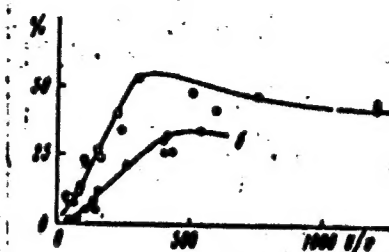
Fig. 2. Dependence of the degree of oxygen conversion on the U/V parameter

a — Inert; b — active surface of the connecting channel.

dependencies of the yield in ozone and of the degree of oxygen conversion on the U/V parameter (U, discharge voltage; V, fl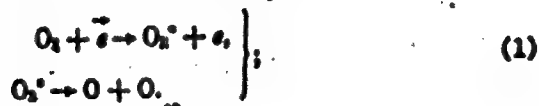ow velocity) were studied with the use of connecting channels with inert or active surface (see Figs. 1 and 2). The results of the experiments have indicated the following mechanism of ozone formation:

Card 2/4

ACC NR: AP6034150

1) dissociation of molecular oxygen in the discharge tube

$$O_2 + \vec{e} \to O_2^* + e, \Big\}$$
$$O_2^* \to O + O.$$

(1)

2) recombination of oxygen atoms in the connecting channel

$$O + O + M \to O_2 + M,$$

(2)

(M, walls of the channel).
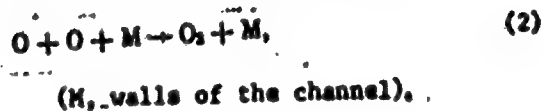
The reaction 1/reaction 2 ratio determines the amount of elemental oxygen reaching the cold walls of the trap. This ratio depends on such factors as flow velocity and pressure of oxygen, discharge voltage, and state of the surfaces of the discharge tube and connecting channel; 3) reaction of elemental oxygen with oxygen molecules absorbed on the cold walls of the trap

$$O + O_2 \cdot S \to O_3 \cdot S,$$

(3)

(S, cold walls of the trap).
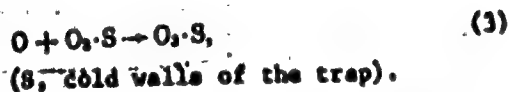
Card 3/4

ACC NR: AP6034150

In the experiments, small amounts of almost 100% liquid ozone have been synthesized. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 13May65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 011/

Card 4/4

L 45904-66   EWT(1)   IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6026153   SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/007/1664/1665

AUTHOR: Pichugina, N. G.; Yusupov, R. K.; Nekrasov, L. I.; Kobozev, N. I.

ORG: Chemistry Department, Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Khimicheskiy fakul'tet, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Dependence of the optical density and luminescence intensity of adsorption monolayers of chlorophylls a and b on their surface concentration

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 7, 1966, 1664-1665

TOPIC TAGS: chlorophyll, luminescence spectrum, adsorption

ABSTRACT: Chlorophylls a and b isolated from nettle leaves were adsorbed at 20°C from alcohol solutions on activated magnesium oxide. The isotherms obtained showed the adsorption of b to be almost twice that of a. Diffuse reflection spectra were recorded with an SF-2M recording spectrophotometer. The plots of optical density vs. surface concentration of the pigments were similar, although the optical density of the chlorophyll a monolayer was somewhat higher than that of b. The luminescence spectra were taken with an ISP-51 spectrograph with a photoelectric attachment. Measurements of the luminescence intensity as a function of the pigment concentration in the monolayer yielded curves with a pronounced maximum at surface concentrations corresponding to the transition from the plane monolayer of pigment molecules to the layer with edge orientation relative to the surface of the adsorbent. A sharp quenching

Card 1/2   UDC: 543.42+541.183

L 45904-66

ACC NR: AP6026153

of luminescence was found in chlorophyll a monolayers (almost down to zero), and a slower change of intensity was observed in chlorophyll b, despite the greater density of the adsorption layer of this pigment. This fact is explained in terms of energy transfer to nonluminescent surface elements which leads to luminescence quenching of the second kind. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 07,20/ SUBM DATE: 21Oct65/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2   mjs

LI VEN'-CHZHOU; MAL'TSEV, A.N.; KOBOZEV, N.I.

Energy activation of crystalline catalysts. Zhur. fiz. khim.
39 no.11:2704-2707 N '65.   (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

YEMEL'YANOVA, G.I.; LEBEDEV, V.P.; KOBOZEV, N.I.

Physical chemistry of concentrated ozone. Part 15. Zhur.fiz.khim.
39 no.10:2380-2387 O '65.   (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
Submitted May 23, 1964.

KRYLOVA, I.V.; FILONENKO, A.P.; KOBOZEV, N.I.

Effect of irradiation on the catalytic activity of platinum during hydrogenation. Zhur.fiz.khim. 39 no.11:2742-2744 N '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

KOMISSAROV, G.G.; KOBOZEY, N.I.; NEKRASOV, L.I.; TSYRUL'NIKOV, P.G.

Magnetic and optical properties of beta-carotene adsorbed on magnesium oxide. Biofizika 9 no.4:428-433 '64.   (MIRA 18:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

GOROKHOVA, T.I.; MAL'TSEV, A.N.; KOBOZEV, N.I.

Determining the fraction of active surface of platinum black
in catalytic reactions. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.5:1206–
1210 My '65.   (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

L 9735-66   EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)   LJP(b)   JD/WW/JG/RM

ACC NR: AP5027171   SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/65/039/010/2380/2387

AUTHOR: Yemel'yanova, G.I.; Lebedev, V.P.; Kobozev, N.I.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M.V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Physical chemistry of concentrated ozone. Part 25. Mechanism and kinetics of the low-temperature catalytic decomposition of liquid ozone on platinum and palladium

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 10, 1965, 2380-2387

TOPIC TAGS: ozone, platinum, palladium, catalysis, chemical reaction kinetics, physical chemistry

ABSTRACT: The decomposition of liquid 100% ozone and its solutions in nitrogen and oxygen at -195.6C on platinum and palladium black and on adsorption platinum catalysts goes through an active chemisorbed state which is thought to involve the composition MeO_3. The transfer of the energy of the elementary exothermic event is accomplished in the layer of ozone physically adsorbed on the surface of the catalyst from one active center to the next. In the course of the catalysis, an oxygen compound of platinum of the composition MeO is formed on the surface; this compound is sufficiently stable at the temperatures

Card 1/2   UDC 541.124/.126

L 9735-66

ACC NR: AP5027171

at which the catalytic experiment is carried out, and as a result, a self-poisoning of the catalyst takes place. Consideration of this self-poisoning by means of a semiempirical method led the authors to the derivation of a kinetic equation which adequately describes the experimental data. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 3 tables, and 17 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 29May64 / ORIG REF: 013 /

Card 2/2

L 21515-66   EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(1)/ETC(m)-6   IJP(c)   WW/JW/RM
ACC NR: AP6008088   SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/002/0281/0294

AUTHOR: Kobozev, N. I.

ORG: Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Physicochemical simulation of information and thought processes

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 2, 1966, 281-294

TOPIC TAGS: information theory, physical chemistry theory, cybernetics,
thermodynamics, entropy, ideal gas

ABSTRACT: N. I. Kobozev, a renowned Soviet physical chemist associated with
Moscow State University, notes in a recent article that until recently
information-logical processes have been simulated through the use of me-
chanical, electromagnetic, electronic, and optical systems and have been
studied theoretically by means of mathematical logics and probability
theory. The discovery of other forms of simulation and methods of analysis
might contribute to a better understanding of information-logical processes,
which, of course, are of great importance in the development of modern
technology. Physical chemistry has at its disposal experimental and

Card 1/4   UDC: 541.1+100.37

L 21515-66
ACC NR: AP6008068   O

theoretical methods, which, when applied to thought processes, are capable
of yielding new aspects which would supplement the mathematical, cyber-
netic, and physiological treatment of these processes. Physical chemistry
may also significantly contribute to the solution of the associated problem
of the limitations of artificial "machine" thought.

Kobozev suggests that the information process can be thermodynami-
cally simulated by a sample of ideal gas which consists of identical and
unchangeable "particle-chances," defined by him as not undergoing any
processes other than transfer by pumping, with the expenditure of information
work, from the z cells which they originally occupy into some one cell.
This provides a thermodynamic derivation of the Shennon equation which
Shennon had proposed on the basis of the convenience of the logarithmic
measure of information and of its intuitive truth.

The relationship between the entropy (indeterminacy) of information
and the amount of information is thermodynamically similar to the relation-
ship between the decrease in the entropy of an ideal gas and the work

Card 2/4

L 21515-66
ACC NR: AP6008088

performed on the gas: it is precisely Wiener's amount of information which expresses this work. The expenditure of this work leads to an increase in the free energy of information and makes it thermodynamically unstable.

Thus, the information process lies at the boundary of *general thermodynamics* [Kobozev's emphasis] with a constant number and an unchanged nature of particles distributed among z isolated (in the case of preinformation) or interconnected cells (in the case of degenerate information). Consequently, whatever the nature of the "particle-chances," the *performance of the information process at the molecular level is thermodynamically permissible* and does not require conditions which could not be physically fulfilled by molecular systems (including living substances). Transition to chemical thermodynamics is associated with a change in the number and nature of the "particle-chances" taken and is a considerable expansion of the thermodynamic information model into a more general case. Such a generalization leads directly to thermodynamics of thought. Orig. art. has:

Card 3/4

L 21515-66
ACC NR: AP6008088

O

28 formulas and 1 figure. [ATD PRESS: 4209-F]

SUB CODE: 20, 09, 06, 07 / SUBM DATE: 27Nov63 / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 004

Card 4/4

L 36187-66   EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/ETI   IJP(c)   RM/JD/WH/JH
ACC NR: AP6010749   SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/003/0706/0708

AUTHOR: Strakhov, B. V.; Kobozev, N. I.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Decomposition and oxidation of nitrous oxide in an electric discharge

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 3, 1966, 706-708

TOPIC TAGS: nitrogen oxide, electric discharge, oxygen

ABSTRACT: Nitrous oxide N_2O was decomposed and oxidized in an electric discharge for the first time. Decomposition of pure N_2O at 100 mm Hg produced a maximum yield of 23.2 vol. % at a specific energy $U/v = 18.0$ W hr/liter. For the oxidation, the highest yield in the case of $N_2O - O_2$ mixtures at 240 mm Hg was 12 vol. % and also corresponded to $U/v = 18$. It is postulated that in the decomposition of N_2O, the formation of NO is due to the oxidation of N_2O molecules by atomic oxygen formed by the partial decomposition of N_2O. Authors are deeply grateful to Ye. N. Yeremin and A. N. Mal'tsev, who supplied the discharge apparatus, and to V. L. Ivanter, who took a direct part in the experiments. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 15Apr65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1   UDC: 541.13

L 40095-66   EWT(m)/EWP(j)   RM/WW/JW

ACC NR: AP6013906   SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/004/0784/0794

AUTHOR: Kobozev, N. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Physicochemical simulation of data acquisition and thought processes. II. Thermodynamics of the thought process

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 4, 1966, 784-794

TOPIC TAGS: thought process, thermodynamic process, thermodynamic analysis, data acquisition simulation

ABSTRACT: Operating with such concepts as data acquisition, intuitive, probabilistic, or logical thinking, the spontaneous thermodynamic process, and free energy loss, the author concentrates his thermodynamic analysis primarily in the area of logical thought processes to establish physical and chemical conditions satisfiable by a molecular level mechanism. Also, to obtain in such manner data indicating whether the thought process is rooted in mechanisms on a molecular or other level. The mathematical treatment is detailed. Data acquisition is simulated from terms of general thermodynamics in the form of a forced concentration of all random data in one z-cell. The thought process is simulated from terms of chemical

Card 1/2   UDC: 541.11+100.37

L 40095-66

ACC NR: AP6013906

thermodynamics in the form of a spontaneous translation of z-class data concentrated in one cell into some k class, accompanied by loss in free energy and entropy. Data acquisition is derived thermodynamically from the thought process as a partial and simpler entropic form of it, realizable by molecular mechanisms. The reverse phenomenon does not occur. It is concluded that strictly logical thinking corresponds to thermodynamic boundary conditions $T=0$ and $H_k=0$, which are not realizable on the molecular level. Hence the thought process cannot utilize common molecular mechanisms and should depend on special mechanisms or particles not subject to molecular statistics and for which $T=0$ is not a condition of attaining a non-entropic state. Orig. art. has: 21 formulas and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 06,07,20/ SUBM DATE: 27Nov63/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

bionics

Card 2/2

KOBOZEV, P. I.

Overvoltage

Adsorption theory of hydrogen overvoltage. 2. Desorption of hydrogen from polarizable cathodes. Zhur.fiz.khim. 26 no.3. '52.

VEDERNIKOV, M.; PRIZHKO, M.; PANEVIN, D., starshiy master; KOROZEV, V., pre-
        podavatel'

Personnel for the giants of the chemical industry. Prof. tekh. obr.
21 no.1:8-9 Ja '64.   (MIRA 17:3)

1. Direktor professional'no-tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.53, Lu-
ganskaya obl. (for Vedernikov). 2. Zamestitel' direktora professio-
nal'no-tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.53, Luganskaya obl. (for Prizh-
ko).

KOBOZEV, V.

Organizatsiia remonta elektricheskogo podvishnog sostava na Severnykh zhel-dor.
/Organization of repair of the electric rolling stock on the Northern railroads_7.
(Elektrifikatsiia zhel-dor. transporta, 1933, no. 8, p. 8-10).
DLC: TF701.E27

KOBOZEV, V. M.

KOBOZEV, V. M. — "Investigation of the Coefficient of Cohesion and the Formation of Flat Spots on the Wheels of Streetcars during Breaking." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Automobile and Road Inst imeni V. V. Molotov. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SOURCE Knizhnaya Letopis', No 6 1956

AUTHOR: Kobozev, Vadim Mikhaylovich, Candidate   SOV/161 -58-1-33/33
of Technical Sciences, Assistant to the Chair of Electrical
Transport at the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering

TITLE: An Investigation of the Possibilities of a Better Employment
of Brakes in Tramcars by Means of Braking Pressure Controllers
(Issledovaniye vozmozhnostey povysheniya ispol'zovaniya
tormoznykh sredstv tramvaynykh vagonov putem ustanovki regulya-
torov nazhatiya tormoznykh kolodok)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Elektromekhanika i avtomatika,
1958, Nr 1, pp. 267 - 272 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem as to whether the use of brake shoe pressure
regulators would increase the efficiency of shoe brakes of
tramcars was investigated. These regulators warrant an
automatic correspondence between the friction coefficient of
the brake shoes and the friction between wheel and rail. A
reluctance- and an electropneumatic regulator were investigated.
Test runs under operational conditions showed that an auto-
matic control of brake shoe pressure regulation by such
controllers is very effective. A braking effect is attained
at pressures higher than 6 kg/cm^2. The equivalent tractive

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An Investigation of the Possibilities of a Better Employ-SOV/ 161-58-1-33/33
ment of Brakes in Tramcars by Means of Braking Pressure Controllers

effort varies between 132 and 210 kg/t and is 171 kg/t on
the average. The principal schemes of these regulators are
given. There are 4 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektricheskogo transporta Moskovskogo
energeticheskogo instituta   (The   Chair of Electric
Transport at the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: December 19, 1957

Card 2/2

USCOMM-DC-60,871

8(6)
AUTHOR:

Kobozev, V. M., Candidate of Technical   SOV/161-58-2-29/30
Sciences, Assistant to the Chair of
Electric Transportation, Moscow Power Engineering
Institute

TITLE:

Investigation of the Friction Factor of a Tramway Car When
Braking With a Shoe Wheel Brake (Issledovaniye koeffitsiyenta
stsepleniya tramvaynykh vagonov pri tormozhenii kolesno-
kolodochnym tormozom)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Elektromekhanika i
avtomatika, 1958, Nr 2, pp 228-233 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In 1955 the cars of the Moscow tramway (of the MTV-82 type)
were checked by the author as to its friction factor. The
results obtained are presented here. The cars were
investigated individually, as in operation. The investiga-
tion of the friction factor was carried out at complete
regular braking down without blowing out the brake cylinder
and at reduced speed of the car. This led in 80% of all
cases to a quoining of wheels. While braking down com-
pletely the forces acting upon the pair of wheels were
oscillographed by means of a wire resistance transmitter.

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Investigation of the Friction Factor of a Tramway
Car When Braking With a Shoe Wheel Brake   SOV/161-58-2-29/30

The arithmetical means of friction factors at the moment
of standstill of the car amounted to 254 kg/ton, i.e. 8,5%
higher than the arithmetical means of friction factors cor-
responding to the beginning of wheel blocking. If there is
no friction between wheels and rails at a speed of 5 to 10 km/h
one can expect that no extension of braking distance will
occur. The sliding of wheels is dangerous only insomuch as
a flattening of the wheel tires might occur. There are 4
figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektricheskogo transporta Moskovskogo energeticheskogo
               instituta (Chair of Electric Transportation, Moscow Power
               Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 19, 1957

Card 2/2

32(3)
AUTHOR: Kobozev, V. M.

TITLE: The Sliding of Wheels on Rails in the Case of Normal Rolling
            (Skol'sheniye koles po rel'sam pri normal'nom kachenii)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Elektromekhanika i avtomatika,
            1958, Nr 3, pp 239 - 246 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the introduction the sliding of wheels on rails is briefly
            explained and a formula for the relative speed of sliding is
            given. It is pointed out that this effect has not been sufficient-
            ly investigated, and attention is drawn to the wear to which
            rails and wheels are subjected by sliding. The entire theory
            is said to be in need of further development. In principle, two
            components are mentioned in connection with wear: 1) The defor-
            mation of the rim of a wheel and of the rails by forces trans-
            ferred from the wheels to the rails. 2) The elastically-plastic
            displacements in the zone within which the rim and the rail come
            into contact. The circumferences of the rims of four wheels are
            then given, and a device is described by means of which a mark
            is pressed into the rails at every rotation performed by the
            wheel. The measuring results show the dependence of sliding

Card 1/2

8(2), 12(3)

AUTHOR: .Kobozev, Vadim Mikhaylovich,   SOV/161-58-4-20/28
             Candidate of Technical Sciences, Assistant

TITLE: Method for the Investigation of the Braking of Vehicles by Means
             of a Wheel-shoe-brake With the Help of Resistance Pick-ups
             (Metodika issledovaniya rezhimov tormozheniya podvizhnogo
             sostava kolesno-koledochnym tormozom s pomoshch'yu provolochnykh
             datchikov soprotivleniya)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Elektromekhanika i avtomatika,
             1958, Nr 4, pp 161 - 167 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method described here was worked out by the author for
             investigating the braking of tramcars by means of a shoe-brake.
             It is based on the use of resistors which are glued onto the
             parts under load. It enabled investigating thoroughly the
             braking coefficient, and it can be used for any vehicle. The
             investigation of the braking coefficients consists in the
             determination of the forces acting on the brake-shoes, or the
             vertical levers of the braking rods. The shoe-power and the
             friction-power of the brake-shoes were calculated during the
             experiments made, in accordance with the bending stresses of the
Card 1/2   tensiometer-carriers which were suspended on the vertical levers

Method for the Investigation of the Braking of Vehicles by   SOV/161-58-4-20/28
Means of a Wheel-shoe-brake With the Help of Resistance Pick-ups

       of the braking rods. The resistors were glued onto the
       carriers, wired in a bridge arrangement, and connected with
       the circuit of the oscillograph via an amplifier. The diagram of
       such a suspension of a vertical lever is shown in figure 1.
       Figure 2 shows the circuit diagram appertaining to it. There are
       4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektricheskogo transporta Moskovskogo energeticheskogo
               instituta (Chair for Electrical Transportation at the Moscow
               Institute of Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1958

Card 2/2

8(5), 12(3)

AUTHORS: Chebotarev, Yevgeniy Viktorovich, Candidate   SOV/161-58-4-21/28
of Technical Sciences, Docent; Kobozev, Vadim Mikhaylovich,
Candidate of Technical Sciences, Assistant

TITLE: Method of Selecting the Static Adhesive Weight of an Electro-
locomotive and the Efficiency of Traction Motors for Quarry
   Transport in Open-cut Mining (Metodika vybora statepnogo
vesa elektrovoza i moshchnosti tyagovykh dvigateley dlya
kar'yernogo transporta otkrytykh gornykh rabot)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Elektromekhanika i avtomatika,
1958, Nr 4, pp 168 - 174 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When operating trains in open-cut mining, two circumstances are
of considerable influence on the working of the traction motors
of the electro-locomotive: 1. The starting and the acceleration
of the train occurs generally when traveling uphill and 2. the
motor load is fluctuating, with the motors having to work under
maximum load and at a speed of 16 - 25 km/h on an incline of
2 - 4 km length, for 8 - 15 minutes of the entire 40 - 90 minutes
of the journey. These circumstances are explained here in detail
and it is shown that the selection of the traction motor rating
Card 1/3   of a locomotive used in open-cut mining, has to be carried out

Method of Selecting the Static Adhesive Weight of an   SOV/161-58-4-21/28
Electro-locomotive and the Efficiency of Traction Motors for Quarry
Transport in Open-cut Mining

by starting from the ascend and acceleration on the incline of
the main line, and by fully exploiting the overloadability. It is
known from the theory of electric traction (Ref 1) that at given
limits for the maximum tractive effort and for its fluctuations
during the start, the characteristic can only be normally
obtained, if the train resistance during the entire starting time
is smaller than the minimum value of the tractive effort during
the start. The equation (1) for the admissible minimum acceleration
a_{min} is derived. This value is used when computing the tractive

forces of open-cut mining vehicles, for the determination of the
following characteristics: the necessary static adhesive weight
of the electro-locomotive at a given weight of the train and
incline of the line; the weight of the train at a given static
adhesive weight of the locomotive; the incline of the line and
the operational adhesion coefficient; the admissible incline at
a given static adhesive weight of the locomotive and the weight
of the train. For selecting the rating of the traction motor, the
following data must be known: The static adhesive weight of the

Card 2/3

Method of Selecting the Static Adhesive Weight of an   SOV/161-58-4-21/28
Electro-locomotive and the Efficiency of Traction Motors for Quarry
Transport in Open-cut   Mining

locomotive, the operational adhesion coefficient, the maximum
adhesion coefficient, the speed on the main incline, the motor
characteristics in percent; the railway line cross-section, the
time of loading, unloading, and stops. The sequence when
computing the tractive force, is given here, starting from its
overloadability. There are 3 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektricheskogo transporta Moskovskogo energeticheskogo
instituta (Chair for Electrical Transportation at the Moscow
Institute of Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: May 20, 1958

Card 3/3

SOV/144-58-11-13/17

AUTHOR: Kobozev, V. M. (Candidate Technical Sciences, Assistant)

TITLE: The Adhesion of Tramcar Wheels to the Rails When Starting and Moving at Very Low Speeds (Stsepleniye koles tramvaynykh vagonov s rel'sami pri troganii s mesta i dvizhenii so skorostyami, blizkimi k nulyu)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika, 1958, Nr 11, pp 112-116 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The adhesion of tramcars to rails has not been much studied although it is of practical importance. Recommended adhesion coefficient values have ranged from 120 to 250 kg/ton at very low speed; the lower of these values is long out-of-date and the upper value is the sort of figure used in electric locomotive practice where conditions are very different. Accordingly, the author, in collaboration with the Moscow Tramway System, made an experimental study of the adhesion of tramcars to rails. The tests were made on a tramcar type MTV-82, provided with a trailer. The tests were made under summer conditions on straight level tracks with clean rails in dry weather and also on rails that were

Card 1/4

The Adhesion of Tramcar Wheels to the Rails When Starting and Moving at Very Low Speeds

artificially dirtied with fuel oil. The trailer was mechanically braked and the tramcar was retarded by smoothly moving the controller handle round. Current and voltage readings were made by suitable instruments and an oscillograph, the third axle was the limiting one in respect to coefficient of adhesion, the value of which was determined using formula (1). In some tests measurements were also made of spring compression during braking. To investigate the coefficient of adhesion at low speeds, the tramcar and trailer were accelerated until the controller reached the running position and then the trailer was braked until the wheels skidded. A number of oscillograms were made as the limiting wheels began to slip and two of them are given in Figs 1 and 2, showing starting and stopping conditions respectively. The curves given in the oscillograms are discussed. The tests showed that the values of the adhesion coefficients obtained when the tramcar was started and when it was moving at very low speed were the same within the limits of experimental error. The test results are given in the form of histograms in Fig 3, in which graph 1 corresponds to clean dry rails and graph 2 to rails artificially dirtied with fuel oil. The main adhesion

Card 2/4

SOV/144-58-11-13/17

The Adhesion of Tramcar Wheels to the Rails When Starting and Moving at Very Low Speeds

factor values obtained in the tests are given in Table 1 and it will be seen that there is considerable scatter of the results. For example, with clean dry rails it ranges from 490-234 kg/ton and on dirty rails from 230-163 kg/ton. Such ranges are well outside possible errors of measurement and depend on variations in rail conditions and the like. On the basis of the tests it is recommended to use for design purposes an adhesion coefficient for tramcars of 180 kg/ton.

Card 3/4

SOV/144-58-11-13/17

The Adhesion of Tramcar Wheels to the Rails When Starting and Moving at Very Low Speeds

If necessary allowance will have to be made for reduction in starting acceleration when manual non-automatic starting is used. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektricheskogo transporta Moskovskogo energeti-cheskogo instituta (Chair for Electrified Transportation, Moscow Power Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 22, 1958.

Card 4/4

KOBOZEV, V.M.

Investigation of the coeficient of friction of streetcar brake Thoes.
Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; elektromekh. i avtom. no.1:216-221 '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy elektricheskogo transporta Moskovskogo energe-
ticheskogo instituta.
(Streetcars--Brakes)

KOHOZEV, Vadim Mikhaylovich, dots.; BONDAREVSKIY, D.N., dots., red.

[General problems of the manufacture and repair of electric
rolling stock; manual for students in the course on
"Manufacture and repair of electric rolling stock."] Ob-
shchie voprosy proizvodstva i remonta elektricheskogo pod-
vizhnogo sostava; uchebnoe posobie dlia studentov po kursu
"Proizvodstvo i remont elektricheskogo podvizhnogo sostava."
l.oskva, MEI. No.1. 1962. 173 p.   (MIRA 17:6)

KOBOZEV, V.M.; BONDAREVSKIY, D.I., red.

[Principles of the manufacture of electric rolling stock;
manual for students of a cours in "Manufacture and repair
of electric rolling stock"] Osnovy tekhnologii proizvod-
stva elektricheskogo podvizhnogo sostava; uchebnoe posobie
dlia studentov po kursu "Proizvodstvo i remont elektri-
cheskogo podvizhnogo sostava. Moskva, Mosk. energ. in-t.
No.2. 1963. 193 p.   (MIRA 18:2)

KUTYLOVSKIY, Mikhail Petrovich; KOBOZEV, Vadim Mikhaylovich;
     SHREDER, Boris Leonidovich; KHAVIN, Mikhail Nikolayevich;
     CHERTOK, M.S., red.

[Mechanical equipment of the rolling stock of street rail-
roads] Mekhanicheskoe oborudovanie podvizhnogo sostava tram-
vaia. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1963. 405 p.
                                        (MIRA 17:7)

YEFREMOV, Ivan Semenovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KOBOZEV,
Vadim Mikhaylovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; GUSHCHO-MALKOV,
Boris Petrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Design and calculation of the mechanical equipment of
trolleybuses; textbook for term and diploma projects
for students specializing in "City electric transporta-
tion"] Proektirovanie i raschet mekhanicheskogo oboru-
dovaniia trolleibusov posobie dlia kursovogo i diplom-
nogo proektirovaniia studentam spetsial'nosti "Gorodskoi
elektricheskii transport." Moskva, Energ. in-t, 1964.
238 p.
                                        (MIRA 18:1)

KOBOZEV, V.N., inah.; POLUDNENKO, Yu.Z., inah.; RYABOV, I.Ts.

1PZ pneumatic charger. Gor. zhur. no.7:64-65 Jl '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut Giprorudmash (for Kobozev, Poludnenko). 2. Shakhta
im. Ordzhonikidze, Krivoy Rog (for Ryabov).
(Blasting—Equipment and supplies)

KOBOZEV, V.V.; NAZARENKO, A.I.

Mathematical modeling of the operation of a section mill.
Izv. AN SSSR Tekh. kib. no.2:12-23 Mr-Ap'64.   (MIRA 17:5)

1. Elektrostal'.

SICHEVSKIY, O. [Sychevs'kyi, O.]; KOBOZEV, Yu. [Koboziev, IU.], inzh.

New type of swine-fattening farm for 10,000 head. Sil',
bud. 11 no.7:5-8 Jl '61.   (MIRA 14:7)

1. Kerivnik maysterni tipovogo proyektuvannya No.2 Ukrndiprosil'
gospu (for Sichevskiy).
                (Swine houses and equipment)

The authors investigated the p a more advanced
method of temperature
the design and eng.   means of in-

L 27768-65

ACCESSION NR   AT5003404

...ing between the primary circuits ... ...ing elements and the
... ... been discussed ...

...figure

... ...

1. KOROZEY, N. I.: POLTORAK, O. M.

2. USSR (6000

4. Entropy

7. Thermodynamics of "ensembles" and theoretical basis for entropy regularities. Part 1. Application to chemical processes.   Zhur. fiz. khim. 26 no. 10. 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions,Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

KOBOZEVA, N. V.

Use of bromides and caffeine in the treatment of pregnancy toxemias. Cesk. gyn. 17 no.1:37-41 1952.   (CLML 22:2)

KOBOZEVA, N.V.

[Physiological analysis and treatment of early toxicoses of pregnancy] Opyt fiziologicheskogo analiza rannikh toksikozov beremennosti i ikh lechenie. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii med. nauk SSSR, 1953. 66 p.   (MLRA 6:10)
(Pregnancy, Complications of)

KOBOZEVA, N. V., Doc Med Sci (diss) -- "The use of bromine and caffeine in the complex differentiated treatment of toxicosis of the second half of pregnancy". Leningrad, 1959. 19 pp (Leningrad Pediatric Med Inst) (KL, No 24, 1959, 148)

ARKHIPOVA, L.I.; BARABANSHCHIKOV, V.V.; BAKHVALOVA, Z.M.;
    BOROVINSKAYA, M.A. GOLOVCHINER, I.Ye.; DZHANGAROVA, P.G.;
    YEVDOKIMOV, S.V.; KABANOV, M.M.; KNYAZEVA, T.D.; KOBOZEVA,
    N.V.; KOLESOV, N.I.; LOPOTKO, I.A.; NEGUREY, A.P.;
    POLYAKOVA, Z.P.; ROMM, S.Z.; SVETLICHNYY, V.A.; STRAKUN,
    I.M. TYACUN, V.N.; FREYDLIN, S.Ya., prof.

[Dispensary service for the urban population] Dispanseriza-
tsiia gorodskogo naseleniia. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1964.
349 p.   (MIRA 17:8)

KOBOZEVA, O.I.,-kand.med.nauk

Intraocular pressure and pressure in the central artery of the retina
in patients with hypertension and glaucoma following the use of
reserpine. Oft. zhur. 16 no.3:139-144 '61.   (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh boleznsy imeni akademika V.P. Filatova (zav. -
prof. S.F.Kal'fa) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
          (INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE)   (RETINA--BLOOD SUPPLY)
     (HYPERTENSION)   (GLAUCOMA)   (RESERPINE)

KOBOZEVA, O.M.; KOBOZEV, O.Y.

Method of using small quantities of serum for paper electo-
phoresis. Lab.delo 6 no.3:57-58 My-Je '60.   (MIRA 13:7)
      (PAPER ELECTROPHORESIS)   (SERUM)

GOL'BERT, Z.V.; KOBOZEVA, S.A.; MATVEIEVA, T.N.

Morphological changes in lung cancer under the influence of preoperative telegammatherapy. Vop. onk. 11 no.8:3-8 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo i radiologicheskogo otdeleniy Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A.Gertsena (direktor - prof. A.N.Novikov).

BADMAYEVA, V.V.; GOL'BERT, Z.V.; KOLOZEVA, S.A.; SAVCHENKO, G.S.

Morphological changes in a tumor during the preoperative treatment
of pulmonary cancer with Thio-TEPA. Khirurgiia 41 no.4:24-32 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Patologoanatomicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - kand. med. nauk Z.V.
Gol'bert) Onkologicheskogo instituta imeni Gertsena, Moskva.

KOBR, M.

Kobr, M. Fighting against fear. p. 283. KRIDLA VLASTI. Praha. No. 12, June 1955.

SO: Monthly List of the East European Accession, (EEAL), LC. Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955. Uncl.

KRUMPHANZL, Vladimir; DYR, Josef, prof. ins. dr.; KOBR, Vladimir

Effect of the pH value in lactic fermentation on the total yield
of lactic acid. Kvasny prum 10 no.5:98-102 My '64.

1. Higher School of Chemical Technology, Prague.

L 35553-66   EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(k)/EWP(l)   P f—4   JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5008189   S/0286/65/000/005/0056/0066

AUTHOR: Kobran, I. M.

TITLE: A mechanism for automatic setting of fittings in a mold. Class 39, No.
168860

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnych znakov, no. 5, 1965, 66

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control, molding material

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a mechanism for automatic setting of
fittings in a form. It consists of a hopper with devices for orienting the fittings
in line with a loading device, a mechanism for setting the fittings in the
mold, and a driving mechanism. In order to furnish the necessary number of fittings
in view of the different shapes of the fittings, a device is provided
that corresponds to the data but ...
... held by coupling. For holding the fittings when smooth or threaded rods are applied,
spring mounted ... the wedge-like projection are
inserted into the pockets of the plate, and are set in motion by means of a drive
plate acting on the wedge projection of the bearings. For automatic setting of the

Card 1/2

L 35563-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5008189

fittings, smooth and threaded rods are fastened in the weld, giving rise to back-
and-forth movement from a hydraulic cylinder. The threaded rods also permit rotary
motion from a pinion drive.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 14Feb62   INCL: 00   SUB CODE: MT, IE

NO REF SOV: 000   OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 32986-65   EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWF(b)   IJP(c)   JD

b NR. AP5008811

S/0080/65/038/003/0579/0589

AUTHOR: Kozin, L. F.; Kobrand, Ye. Ye.

TITLE: Study of anodic behavior of indium amalgam in chloride solutions

Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 3, 1965, 579-589

TOPIC TAGS: anodic behavior, indium amalgam, indium, amalgam, chloride electrolyte

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of anodic dissolution of indium amalgam in a hydrochloric acid chloride electrolyte was studied

L 52358-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008811

The In^{3+} ions are formed in the process of disproportionation of monovalent indium ions ($3In \rightleftarrows 2In + In^{3+}$). The activation energy and the rate constant of disproportionation reaction for this ion are 9.5 kcal/mol and $3.988 \cdot 10^3$ (l/mol)$^2 \cdot$sec^{-1}. Orig. art. has: 5 tables, 8 figures, and 31 formulas.

ASSN: none

SUBMITTED: 07May63   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: IC, GC

                            OTHER: 010

ACC NR: AP6035938   SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0198/0198

AUTHOR: Nikitin, Yu. F., Kobranov, A. N., Tyul'pakov, N. A.; Chizhikov, Yu. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Rotary valve for pipelines. Class 62, No. 187537

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 198

TOPIC TAGS: valve, pipeline, pipe flow, liquid flow control

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a rotary pipeline valve, e.g., such as used in aircraft-compartment heat-control systems. In its housing is mounted a rotating shaft with a disk connected by a coupling (through a profiled cam) with an electric drive and a control valve. To assure a proper seal between the disk and the housing's inner surface, into the housing is pressed a thick-walled cylinder, and connected with it at the ends is a thin-walled cylinder (diaphragm). The sealed space between them is connected with the rotary valve inlet through a control valve, which assures the pressing of the diaphragm to the disk during the feeding of pressure to it. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[WA-98]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 09Dec64

Card 1/1   UDC: 629.13.01/06

L 4004-66   EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1)   JD

AUTHORS: Voronin, O. I.; Nikitin, Yu. I.; Kobranov, A. N.; Mauerman, M. Ye. 57/B

TITLE: A valve for a liquid or gas. Class 47, No. 173556

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 129

TOPIC TAGS: valve, electromagnetic effect, electromagnetic field

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an electromagnetically operated valve for a liquid or a gas. The valve contains starting and retaining coils, switches for connecting the coils, a plunger, and a stop (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). To improve the efficiency and to lower the operation cost of the valve, the stop is made in the form of a sloping cylinder sealed on the side of the main plunger. This cylinder contains a movable auxiliary plunger pulled to the bottom of the stop by the increasing magnetic force after the main plunger is worn down. The auxiliary plunger is motivated by the switches. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Organizatsiya gosudarstvennogo komiteta po aviatsionnoy tekhnike, SSSR (Organization of the State Committee on Aviation Technology, SSSR)

Card 1/3   UDC: 621.318.3-384

L 4004-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5024426

SUBMITTED: 05Mar64   ENCL: 01   SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 000   OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 4004-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5024426
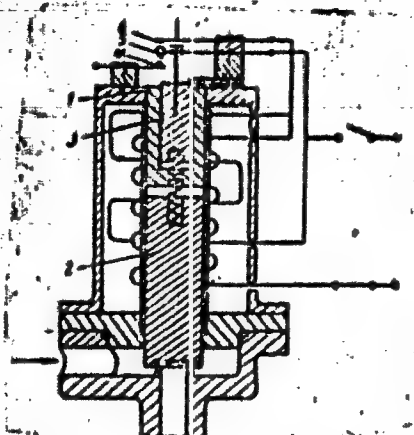
Fig. 1. 1- stop; 2- main plunger; 3- auxiliary plunger; 4—6- switches

Card 3/3

GUMEROVA, M.Kh.; ARISTOVA, T.V.; GIL'MANOVA, R.G.; L'VOV, F.V.; BUKCHANTAYEVA,
M.S.; MUKHAMETSHINA, M.A.; GAYNULLINA, N.N.; KHRAMOVA, N.P.;
KOBRANOVA, I.N., red.; LABUDIN, N.T., red.; IBROGIMOVA, Z.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Forty years of the Tatar A.S.S.R.; statistical collection]
Tatarskaia ASSR za 40 let; statisticheskii sbornik. Kazan',
Tatarskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 171 p.   (MIRA 14:3)

1. Tatar A.S.S.R. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Nachal'nik
Statisticheskogo upravleniya Tatarskoy ASSR (for Kobranova).
        (Tatar A.S.S.R.--Statistics)

KOBRANOVA, V.N.

Estimating the effective porosity of rocks. Trudy MNI no.15:
21-28 '55.   (MLRA 9:8)
            (Porosity)

15-1957-3-3697

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
                    p 175 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kobranova, V. N., Leonova, R.A.

TITLE: The Study of Thin-Bedded Sections in Drill Holes by
                Guard Electrode Methods (Izucheniye tonkosloistykh
                razrezov skvazhin metodami soprotivleniya ekrani-
                rovannogo zazemleniya)

ABSTRACT: The paper presents the principles of an electrical log-
                ging method utilizing the resistance of a guard elec-
                trode and of a method using the resistance of an elec-
                trode sliding along the wall of the drill hole and giv-
                ing microresistance of the guard resistance. Applica-
                tions of the methods are discussed. Comparative data
                are cited on studies of thin-bedded sections in drill
                holes in the oil fields of the northern Cauca-
                sus . These were obtained by a short gradient sonde, by
Card 1/2   a microsonde, and by the methods mentioned above. It

15-1957-3-3697

        was discovered that the section was divided into 1.3 to 4 times
        as many layers by the guard electrode method as by the log ob-
        tained from the short gradient sonde; with the microresistance
        method, this ratio was increased up to 3.5 to 10 times. By us-
        ing the guard electrode methods it is possible to differentiate
        layers 5 cm thick. Describing the different methods of electric
        well logging, the author concludes that they should be listed
        according to degree of detail in subdividing the section as
        follows: micro-guard electrode, microsonde, and guard electrode.
        Less detail is obtained in differentiating a section when using
        the gradient sonde M 0.25A 0.05V. The results of a survey with
        this instrument were compared with the logs obtained by the new
        methods.
Card 2/2
                                                         N. A. P.

DAKHNOV, V.N., professor; KOBRANOVA, V.N.,

Relation of diffusion and adsorption activity to rock properties.
Trudy MNI no.15:156-159 '55. (MLRA 9:8)
(Rocks--Analysis) (Oil well logging, Electric)

KOBRANOVA, V.N., dotsent.

Study of neutron properties of rocks. Trudy MNI no.15:251-259
'55.
(MIRA 9:8)

(Rocks--Analysis) (Neutrons)

KOBRANOVA, Vera Nikolayevna; LAPARSKAYA, Nina Dmitriyevna; DAKHNOV, V.N.,
    prof., doktor geol.-miner.nauk, retsenzent; NIKITENKO, A.A., vedushchiy
    red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Determining physical properties of rock] Opredelenie fizicheskikh
svoistv gornykh porod. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i
gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 160 p.   (MIRA 11:1)
                        (Rocks)

KOBRANOVA, L.I.

Effect of the chemicomineral composition of rocks on their diffusion-adsorptive activity. Geol. nefti 1 no.6:60-64 Je '57. (MIRA 10:8)
(Rocks--Analysis) (Adsorption) (Diffusion)

DAKHNOV, V.N.; KOBRANOVA, V.N.; PECHERNIKOV, V.P.; BEKDEL'SHTEYN; B.Yu.;
    KHOLIN, A.I.; FOZIN, L.Z., D'YAKONOV, D.I.; LATYSHEVA, M.G.;
    DOBRYNIN, V.M.; LARIONOV, V.V.; NEYMAN, Ye.A.; LEKEDEV, A.P.

Terminology and symbols used in applied geophysics. Prikl. geofiz.
no.27:223-235 '60.   (MIRA 13:12)
        (Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

KOBRANOVA, Vera Nikolayevna; DAKHNOVA, V.N., doktor geol.-miner. nauk,
    prof., red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V.,
    tekhn. red.

    [Physical properties of rocks; petrophysic]Fizicheskie svoi-
    stva gornykh porod; petrofizika. Pod red. V.N.Dakhnova. Mo-
    skva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 490 p.   (MIRA 16:2)
                    (Petrology)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/6372

Kobranova, Vera Nikolayevna

Fizicheskiye svoystva gornykh porod; petrofizika (Physical Prop-
    erties of Rocks; Petrophysics) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962.
    490 p. Errata slip inserted. 4650 copies printed.

Ed.(Title page): V. N. Dakhnov, Doctor of Geology and Mineral Sci-
    ences, Professor; Executive Ed.: Ye. G. Pershina; Tech. Ed.: V. V.
    Voronova.

PURPOSE: The book is a textbook for students specializing in geophysi-
    cal prospecting. It may also be used by students of geology and
    mining, and engineers and technicians of geological and geophysical
    services.

COVERAGE: The book gives fundamentals on the composition, processes of
    formation, and changes in the physical properties of rocks. An analysis
    is made of the relationship between physical properties and lithologic-pet-
    rographic characteristics of rocks necessary for the study of rocks

Card 1/2

U

ALEKSEYEV, F.K.; ANDRIYUTS, G.L.; ARSENT'YEV, A.I.; ASTAF'YEV, Yu.P.;
    BEVZ, N.D.; BEREZOVSKIY, A.I.; GENERALOV, G.S.;
    DOROSHENKO, V.I.; YESHCHENKO, A.A.; ZAPARA, S.A.; KALINICHENKO, V.F.;
    KARNAUSHENKO, I.K.; KIKOVKA, Ye.I.; KOBOZEV, V.N.; KUPIN, V.Ye.;
    LOTOUS, V.K.; LYAKHOV, N.I.; MALYUTA, D.I.; METS, Yu.S.; OVODENKO,
    B.K.; OKSANICH, I.F.; PANOV, V.A.; POVZNER, Z.B.; PODORVANOV, A.Z.;
    POLISHCHUK, A.K.; POLYAKOV, V.G.; POTAPOV, A.I.; SAVITSKIY, I.I.;
    SERBIN, V.I.; SERGEYEV, N.N.; SOVETOV, G.A.; STATKEVICH, A.A.;
    TERESHCHENKO, A.A.; TITOV, D.S.; FEDIN, A.F.; KHOMYAKOV, N.P.;
    SHEYKO, V.G.; SHEKUN, O.G.; SHESTAKOV, M.M.; SHTAN'KO, V.I.

Practice of construction and exploitation of open pits of Krivoy
Rog Basin mining and ore dressing combines. Gor. zhur. no.6:
8-56 Je '63.   (MIRA 16:7)
                    (Krivoy Rog Basin—Strip mining)

The number of physical properties determined on rock samples, (2) study of
of rock formation and changes

VANDEKAR,M.; KOMANOV,I.; KOBRENZL.D.

Studies on the percutaneous toxicity of organic phosphate compounds. 2. Effect of the size of the contamined area of the skin and the concentration of the poison on the penetration rate of paraoxon through the skin. Arch. hig. rada 14 no.1: 13-18 '63.

1. Institut za medicinska istrasivanja i medicinu rada, Zagreb.

, Yu. A.; GORBATOV, E. A.; KOBRIN IN, O. D.; LATYSHEV, G. D.

"Apparatus for the Investigation of Beta-Gamma Coincidences with Application of a Large Beta Spectrometer with Double Focussing."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

IYaF AN KazSSR (Inst Nuclear Physics, AS KazSSR)

KOBRIK, V.A.

Capillary resistance of the vessels of the skin in hypertension.
Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.3:17-19 Mr '61.   (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz sanatoriya "Nesvizh" Lechsanupravleniya Minzdrava BSSR
(glavnyy vrach B.A.Khots'ko). Nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty
zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, akademik AN BSSR B.I.Trusevich.
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